

Three Decades of International Attention to Safe Drinking Water

- U.N. Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
- U.N. Water Conference in Mar del Plata, Argentina, 1977
- Int'l Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1980-1990
- Global Consultation on Safe Water & Sanitation, New Delhi, 1990
- U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, Rio, 1992
- Int'l Conference on Water and the Environment, Dublin, 1992
- Int'l Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994
- Int'l Conference on Water and Sustainable Development, Paris, 1998
- Int'l Conference on Freshwater, Bonn, 2001
- World Summit on Sustainable Development , Johannesburg, 2002
- Third World Water Forum, Kyoto, 2003

Chronology & Context of Major Events in IWR Evolution of IWR International Program

- Carter/Reagan years led to major decline of Corps stature, technical proficiency and program redirection
- Corps began to rethink its roles
- Strategic planning initiatives & restructuring
- How does one become a 'leader' when dealing with implementation/project execution?
- Corps leadership emerged in 1950's with technological innovation and applications

Corps Strategic Planning

- **ESCAP: 1980s IWT Potential for Asia**

- 1988 – LTG Hatch establishes OSI

- **Australia & SE Asia 80's &90's: Training**

- 1988 – IWR OMB review of EPA Climate Impacts –led to IPCC climate change research program

EARLY 1990s UNESCO IHP Work: creates PCCP; IHA; Water –Civilization; IHP5 Program; DG's World Commission Ethics & Water

- 1990: IWR – water in the Sand
- 1992: SLC (IWR strategic role)

Bangladesh: Water Policy

1992 Chief's Transition Workshop: Report of the "Sherpa's"

"Reduce the Potential for International Conflict"

We believe that the Corps should increase its international involvement in an effort to reduce the potential for international conflict. We propose that the Corps make its expertise available to developing nations and we suggest an Engineering Peace Corps as a model for transferring appropriate technology.

Global Responses

- Consensus on Principles
WSS

World Water Council WWC

- Collaborative Council

- World Bank Water Policy
1993

Global Water Partnerships GW

- World Bank Sector
Strategy 2002

- Dublin 1992, Rio 1993

- Global Water Partnerships
GW

- World Water Council WWC

- WWFs, Marrakech, Hague,
Kyoto, Mexico City

- World Comm. on Dams

- Bonn



- UH-CSD-JoBerg

MDGs

- New Public - Private Roles

- Focus on IWRM

- Private – Public Partnerships

WSS: Key Ingredient in all MDGs

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- WSS essential for improving quality of life – for health & economic development

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

- WSS keeps children fit & underpins healthy school environment.

Goal 3 Promote gender equality & empower women

- WSS saves women's time & provides opportunities for women to lead.

Goal 4 Reduce child mortality

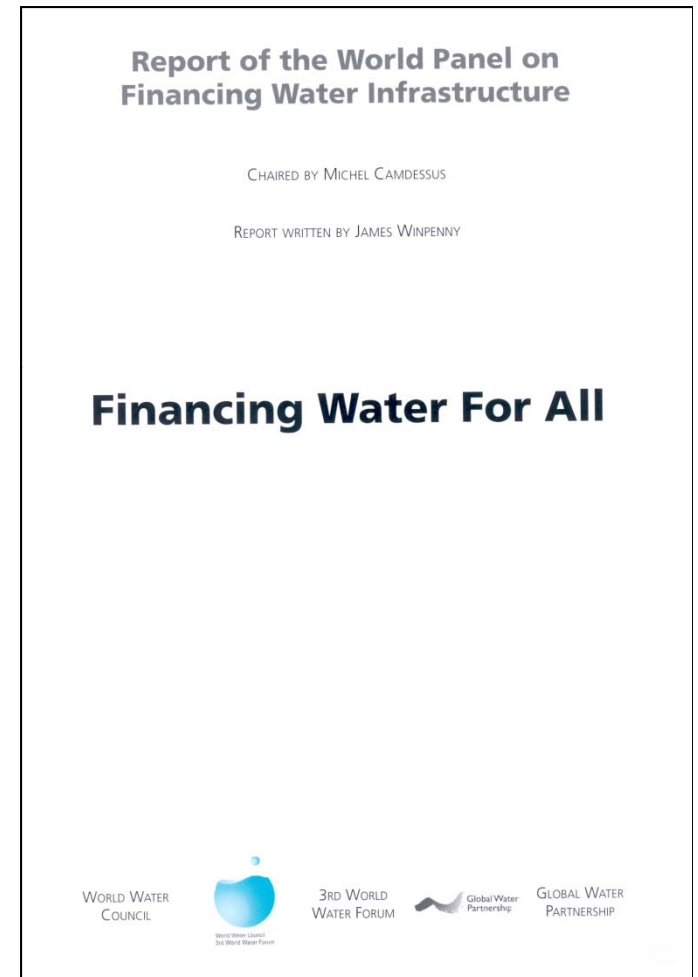
- WSS reduces morbidity/mortality

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

- ✓ 2000-2015: Halve proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
 - ✓ 2020: Have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 m. slum dwellers – access to improved sanitation.
-

The Camdessus Report

- **Starting point: annual investment in water services need to increase from \$75B to \$180B (World Commission on Water)**
- **Focus: mainly on water supply and sanitation**
- **Twin challenge: improving governance and attracting new finance**
- **In all, 87 recommendations, including specific recommendations to IFIs**



The G8 Summit called on IFIs for action in three areas

“We request the World Bank, in consultation with the other IFIs, to study and recommend necessary measures to implement the following proposals made by the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure:

- i. using their financing instruments in a more flexible manner to allow loans directly to sub-sovereign bodies, where appropriate;
- ii. developing guarantee and insurance schemes for risk mitigation, and;
- iii. addressing the issue of sovereign and foreign exchange risk coverage.”

Water Action Plan, G8 Summit in Evian, June 2003



Middle East Peace Process

```
graph TD; A[Middle East Peace Process] --> B[Bilateral Track]; A --> C[Multilateral Track]; B --> C; C --> B;
```

The diagram illustrates the Middle East Peace Process. At the top, a light blue banner with a black outline contains the text "Middle East Peace Process". Below this banner, there are two light blue rectangular boxes with black outlines, each with a small circular tab on its left side. The left box is labeled "Bilateral Track" and the right box is labeled "Multilateral Track". Two curved, light blue arrows with black outlines connect the two boxes: one arrow points from the "Bilateral Track" box to the "Multilateral Track" box, and the other arrow points from the "Multilateral Track" box back to the "Bilateral Track" box, indicating a reciprocal relationship between the two tracks.

Bilateral Track

Multilateral Track

Multilateral Working Groups



```
graph TD; A[Multilateral Working Groups] --> B[Water Resources]; A --> C[Environment]; A --> D[Refugees]; A --> E[Arms Control & Regional Security]; A --> F[Regional Economic Development];
```

The diagram is an organizational chart. At the top is a light blue rectangular box containing the text "Multilateral Working Groups". A vertical line descends from the bottom center of this box and meets a horizontal line. From this horizontal line, five vertical lines descend to the centers of five separate light blue rectangular boxes arranged in two rows. The first row contains three boxes: "Water Resources", "Environment", and "Refugees". The second row contains two boxes: "Arms Control & Regional Security" and "Regional Economic Development".

Water Resources

Environment

Refugees

**Arms Control &
Regional Security**

**Regional Economic
Development**

Multilateral Track Purpose

- Support the bilateral talks of the Peace Process

**TURKEY: Work with President Ozal
Bush 1 – USACE – ASA CW
MOU with DSI Started
Training Assistance to GAP**

IRAQ: Served in Ministries; Training

- Peace Projects continued during fluctuations in the political climate in the region.

The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Principle No. 1 - Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment

Principle No. 2 - Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels

Principle No. 3 - Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water

Principle No. 4 - Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good

500 participants, 100 countries and reps of 80 international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations 26-31 January 1992

IIAS SUPPORT

- Section 234
- IIAS Strategic Plans for International Activities

Strategic Planning Cont'd

- 1995: OMB GPRA Strategic Planning Circular
- 1996-97 **IWR/ESSC** leads Formal GPRA strategic planning process
- BY 1996 Strategic Plan objectives transformed from “Federal Engineer” and “promote National Security goals” to “**become world class engineering organization**”

IWR Strategic planning: 1995

- Off-site IWR strategic plan mtg
- Define next decade of activities for IWR
- What does '**world class engineering organization**' mean? How to get there?
 - engagement in international fora at policy level
 - increase technical proficiency and tech transfer at int'l workshops/conferences
 - engage with USG agencies (USAID, World Bank, IJC, etc.
 - Look for partnership opportunities – leverage existing ties (e.g. IJC)

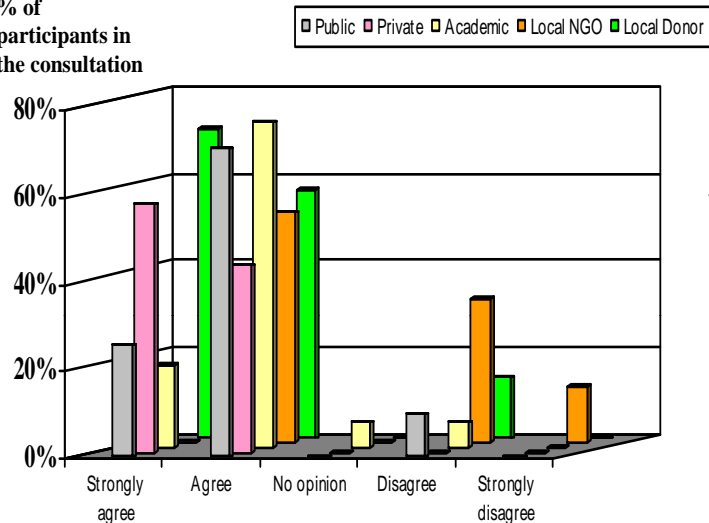
Subsequent activities

- sponsored/organized 4 NATO workshops (Ukraine, Greece, Tashkent) on water management and Risk analysis
- Co-sponsored 3 int'l climate workshops on water resources impacts and adaptation
- Organized 1st US National Conf on Climate & water resources
- Promoted SVP
- IJC LOSL/IUGLS studies (\$20M, \$15M)
- ICIWaRM, GWP, WWC, WWF's, etc.

World Bank Sector Strategy Participatory Review Bank asks, "Who are our clients?"

5b. Will this Bank strategy help make the Bank a better partner for water management and development in the country?

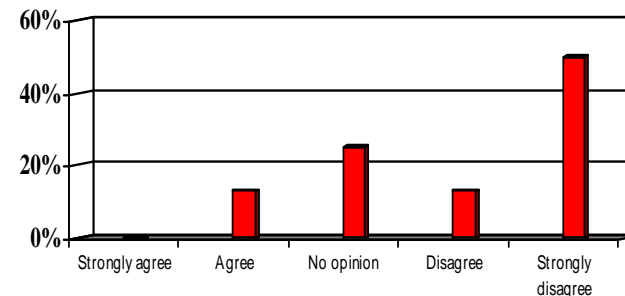
% of participants in the consultation



Local NGOs Strongly Agree With WB water sector strategy

6c. Will this Bank strategy help make the Bank a better partner with NGOs?
% of participants in the consultation

Global NGOs



Global NGOs Strongly Disagree With WB water sector strategy

WORLD BANK IPA First Water Policy mid 1990's

Participatory Review of World Bank Water sector Strategy





Manila

Participatory Review of World Bank Water sector Strategy



San'a Yemen

Kyoto WWF3: Ministers – NGOs – Participants

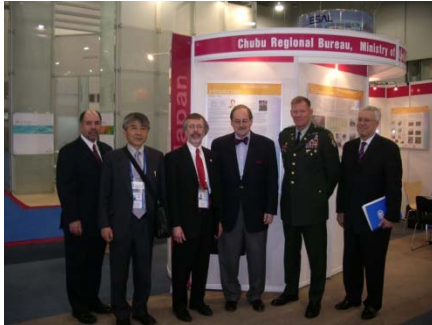


Mr Hashimoto – PM of Japan (rt.)

Two brainstorming sessions of 200 persons in 4 Languages



WWF4 Mexico City



UN NY WWF3 Prep com 2003



BOG Marseilles June 2008



Istanbul WWF5 Kick Off 2007



BOG Istanbul 2007



Creating the Global Water Partnership GWP: Stockholm '96

x=Dev(12) x=Multilaterals(15) x=Bilaterals(14) x=NGOS(7) x=other(13)

Q1. Concept of Creating a Partnership

SA	A	NO (No strong Opinion)	D	SD
XXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXX		
	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	X	
X	XXXXX	XX		
X	XXXXXXXXXX	XXX	XXX	
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXX	X	

Q2. Management Report

XXXXXXXXXX	XX	XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXX		X
XXXXX	X	X
XXXXXXX	XX	X
XXXXXXXXXXXX	X	

Creating the GWP: Stockholm '96

x=Dev(12) x=Multilaterals(15) x=Bilaterals(14) x=NGOS(7) x=other(13)

Q3. Mission Statement

SA

A

NO

D

SD

(No strong Opinion)

XX

XXXX

XXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

X

X

XXX

XX

X

XX

XXXXXX

X

XXX

XXXXXXXX

UN SG -High Panel On Water and Disasters



2001 UNESCO – USACE



UN MDG Water Task Force



Partnerships

USACE TNC Partnership Stockholm



IWMI DSE Sri Lanka Training 2001



IWR World Bank Water Staff in 2003



Kuala Lumpur GWP RB Workshop 2004



Hanoi 2002 Dialog Food Water Envir.



Japan MLT New Orleans Jan 2007



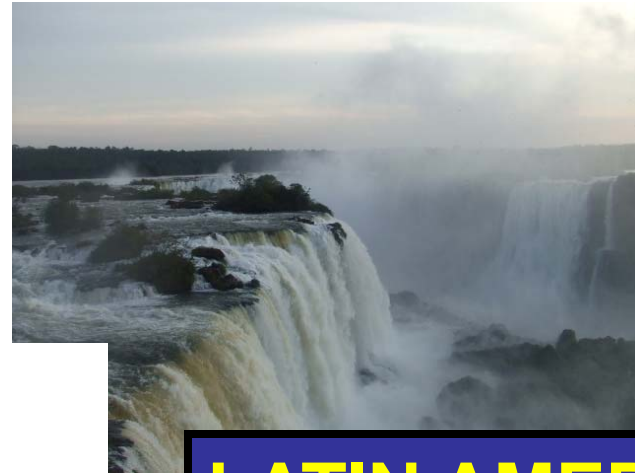
Tokyo 2002 Training MLT Foreign Affairs



Partnerships

Building an Americas Dialog and Forum

Americas Forum -Itapúa and Iguassu Falls 2008



MESSAGE OF FOZ DO IGUASSU

This message will be sent to the 5th World Water Forum from the participants in the Water Forum of the Americas in Iguassu Falls, Brazil. The Water Forum of the Americas was the culmination of the Americas Regional Process in preparation for the 5th Forum. The event included more than 250 people from different sectors of water management throughout the Americas. Participants included Ministers of State, Governors, Mayors, Parliamentarians, international organizations, academics, the private and public sectors, non-governmental organizations and river basin committees. Participants included the Ministers of Environment from Brazil and Turkey.

The following recommendations were produced during interactive sessions involving all the participants:

- Promote social inclusion and the eradication of poverty through universal access to water supply and sanitation, by means of the usage of water, by means of the usage of transportation, tourism and promotion of internal policies.
- Promote agreements on the management of transboundary aquifers and basins.
- Decentralized, participative and integrated management of water resources with local stakeholders and indigenous and traditional communities, taking into account a gender perspective.
- We need to promote cleaner production by making investments in technological development and capacity development.
- The challenge of water management in small islands (SIDS) and the wider Caribbean must be recognized and receive special attention due to their vulnerability to global climate change.
- Support capacity development to help cope with the impacts of climate change.
- Need to raise awareness about water with training and education for all socio-economic levels, connecting people with the basin where they interact.

LATIN AMERICA

**Brazil: Study Tours
IWR**

IWRN: BOG - Secretariat

Shared Vision Workshops

LTG Flowers Nigerian 2001



RSA Mike Mueller 2001



AFRICA

Seiko Toure 2001



DG UNEP Kenya 2001





US AID WWF Pakse Laos – Thailand July 2009

Mekong River Commission (MRC) Training; Advisory Committee; Columbia River Study Tour with WB and MRC

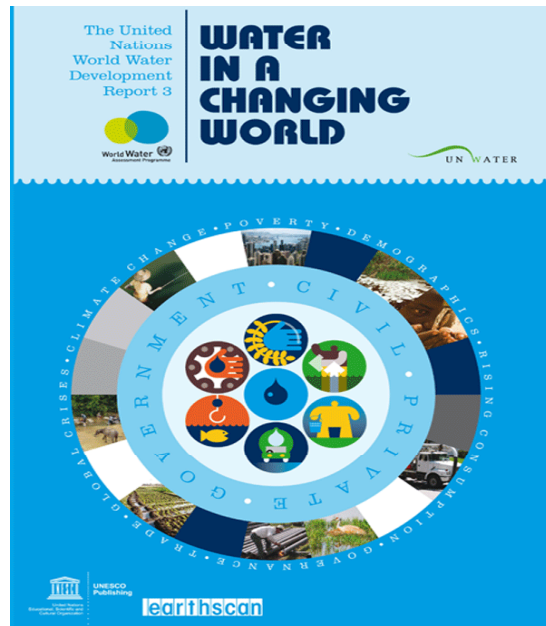
ASEAN

Policy Workshop – Floods and Droughts

USAID MRC Bangkok 2008



IWR Staff Hard at Work Supporting UN WAP in Perugia Italy



**Orthodox
Patriarch
Bartholomew
*Great Rivers
Symposium*
NOLA 2006**

SPIRITUAL LEADER VISITS CITY *River Picayune Oct 28, 2009*

The patriarch of the world's
Orthodox Christians prays for Katrina's
dead and observes the strides made
by the storm's survivors



JOHN McCUSKER / THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

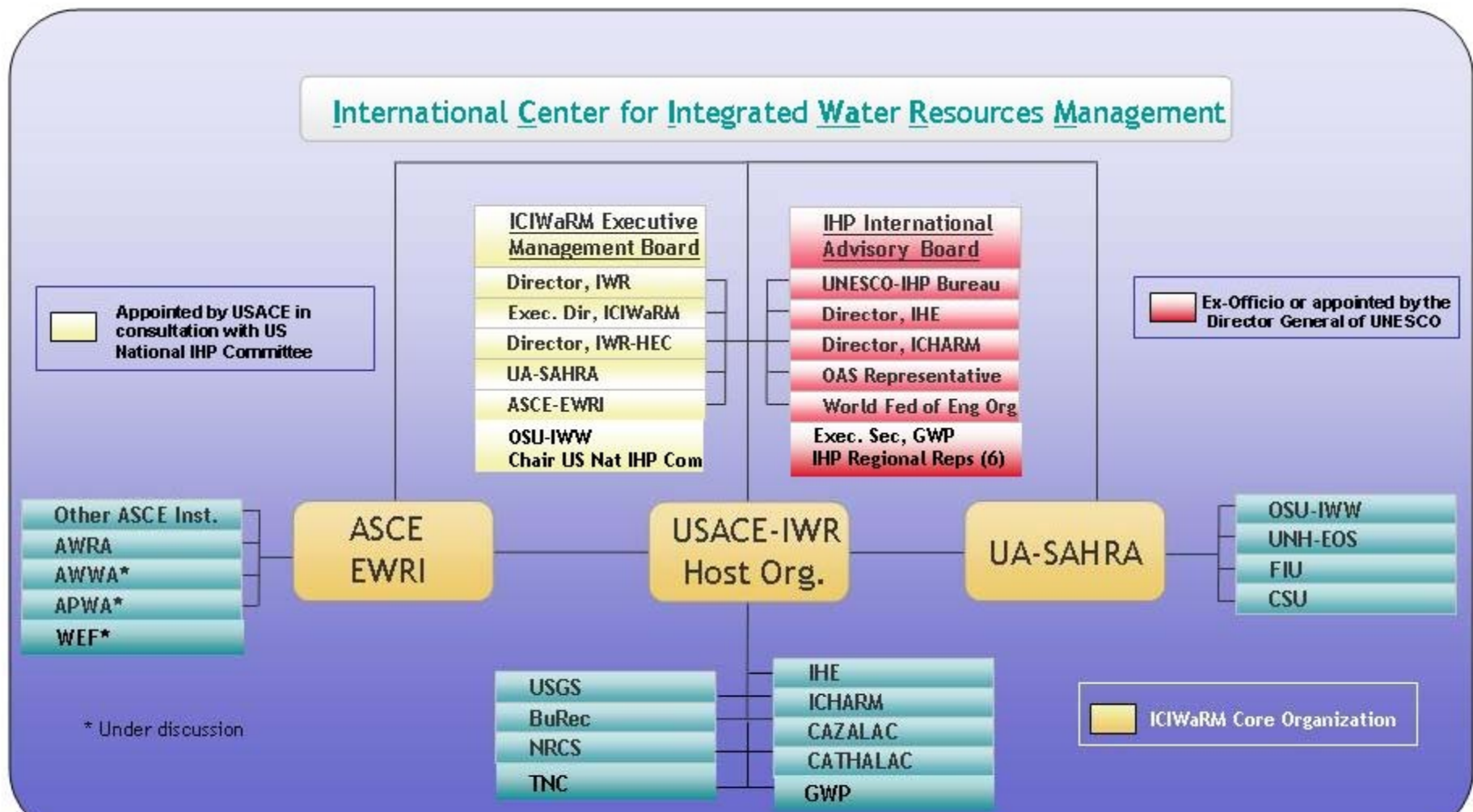
Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew, center, on Friday leaves the tomb erected in St. Louis No. 3 by Greek Orthodox New Orleanians in 1928. The Istanbul-based spiritual leader of-



International Water Resources



IWR is Hosting an International Water Center Nominated by USG as a UNESCO Category II Water Center



Consultative Meeting of IFIs to:

Washington, September 8, 2003

- **Follow-up on the Report of the World**
- **Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure
& the G8 Summit Water Action Plan**



Emerging World Consensus on Water Management

(e.g. Dublin 92, GWP 96, Hague 00, Bonn 02, JoBerg 02, Kyoto 03....)

- Water is finite, vulnerable, essential to sustain life, development and EQ**
- Water policies should be based on comprehensive approach: physical, economic social and EQ**
- Stakeholder (especially women) participation, inclusive at all levels of DM**
- Subsidiary: Decision making at lowest possible level**
- Water has economic value in its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good**